



John Reich Journal

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December 2006

JRCS

JOHN REICH COLLECTORS SOCIETY
P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030

The purpose of the John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS) is to encourage the study of numismatics, particularly United States gold and silver coins minted before the introduction of the Seated Liberty design, and to provide technical and educational information concerning such coins.

Annual dues\$20.00
Life Membership\$500.00

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The John Reich Journal is the official publication of the Society and is distributed to all members in good standing. Members are encouraged to submit any articles encouraging the study of numismatics and / or relating to early United States gold and silver coins to the editors. Especially needed are articles containing new information about die marriages, die states of published die marriages, attribution methods, collections, collectors, etc.

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Cover Photos: 1822 0105 Double Struck Obverse. Major errors on our Federal Coinage are both rare and interesting. Much can be learned about the minting process from the study of errors. You can learn more about Bust Half errors by reviewing Ken Hill's article Double Struck Bust Halves from Whole Number 36, December 1998 of the JRJ.

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John Reich Journal

Official publication of the
John Reich Collectors Society

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Editor's Comments

Optimism in the collecting community is much the same in 2007 as it has been in the past. Collectors are anticipating adding needed coins to their collections, hopefully by the cherrypicking method, but by any means available. Trades and purchases are anticipated and contemplated through the upcoming months. Budgets are stretched, sometimes to the limit to acquire that needed piece of the collecting puzzle. Many times collectors overlook the most essential need for their hobby-education! A new book may be the most important addition for even the most seasoned collector. One may even contemplate attending a seminar to further their knowledge about a favorite series of coins. We in the JRCS have been presented just this opportunity by our collecting friends in Early American Coppers (EAC). They have invited us to join them at their annual convention in St. Louis during the month of April. You can read the letter from Dan Holmes, president of EAC following my comments. I would highly recommend anyone with the ability to attend to make arrangements immediately for the convention dates. Space is limited at the host hotel.

We are not only invited to attend the convention, but are encouraged to participate in it as well. The EAC has hosted a series of "happenings" at each of their gatherings. These are the die state study and comparison of selected die marriages from each of the series represented by the EAC. Collectors will have the chance to view numerous examples of interesting and rare die marriages side by side. This is a great chance to view many of the best of each marriage for die state information and condition census comparisons. Many collectors that can not attend the meeting will often send their coins to the convention with a trusted collecting friend that will be there. JRCS has been offered a room at the convention if we are able and willing to arrange our own happening. I have communicated with the officers of EAC that we may not be able to do so at this convention, but we will begin planning for next year's event in Dallas. If anyone is willing and able to help out please contact me ASAP for more information.

There is another important reason to attend this year's EAC convention. There is a side trip to the Eric P. Newman Numismatic museum located in St. Louis. Eric will be there to add to the evening. This will also be on a first come first served reservation. I am sure this will be a highlight for many of the attendees.

We have also been invited to present any informational seminar that can be put together before the convention. Is there anyone in the membership that would be willing to give a presentation at the EAC convention? Please let me know, and I will put you in touch with the correct parties from the convention. This is a chance to share our knowledge with the members of EAC who will also be sharing their perspectives on collecting coins from the same Federal period of the first US Mint.

(continued on page 36)

JRCS INVITED TO EAC 2007 CONVENTION

By: Dan Holmes & Brad Karoleff

Below is a notice which appeared in the JRCS Journal. It invites JRCS members to attend the 2007 EAC Annual Convention.

The decision to invite JRCS members to attend our annual convention was made by your Executive Committee. This was done after thoroughly discussing the matter at the EAC Meeting held at ANA in Denver on August 18. The meeting attendees strongly favored inviting JRCS to attend our convention and no one opposed the idea.

The members of Early American Coppers, Inc. (EAC) cordially invite the members of the John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS) to attend the EAC 2007 Annual Convention. The convention is being held:

Thursday, April 26 through Sunday, April 29, 2007
Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel
10330 Natural Bridge Road
St. Louis, MO 63134
314-426-5500

The room rate is \$79 per night plus taxes. The hotel offers shuttle service from the St. Louis airport. Parking is no charge if you are a registered guest.

Thursday the convention officially begins at 5:00 p.m. with a reception followed by three "Happenings" which are show and tell sessions for various early coppers: Colonials, Half Cents, and Large Cents.

Friday is a bourse, various seminars, and auction lot viewing. Friday evening is a visit to the new Eric Newman Money Museum and dinner – these two events will require advance reservations.

Saturday is more bourse, seminars and lot viewing. Saturday evening is the EAC private sale. It is in auction format, all copper and about 500 lots. Bidders must be EAC members.

Sunday is the EAC Annual Membership Meeting, lot pick up, more bourse, and travel home.

Bourse tables are available only to EAC members and are awarded on a first come, first served basis. If you want a bourse table and are not an EAC member, you will need to join EAC. This can be done by mailing a check for the annual dues of \$25 to:

Rod Burress
EAC Membership Chairman
9743 Leacrest Road
Cincinnati, OH 45215

EAC rules require that the coins on display in the bourse be predominantly early copper. This rule will be modified to permit early silver and gold for JRCS dealers.

There is an exhibit section included on the bourse floor. If any JRCS member is interested in presenting an exhibit they should contact Brad Karoleff.

The primary purposes of the EAC Annual Convention are education and fellowship. An additional purpose is to facilitate the buying, selling and trading of early coppers. The convention is definitely not a "regular" coin show such as the summer ANA or FUN. All in all, it is a very enjoyable long weekend. Come for the whole week or just a day or two. We think you will have fun.

**Draped Bust Half Dollar Census is next.
Please send your inventory listings including
duplicates to:**

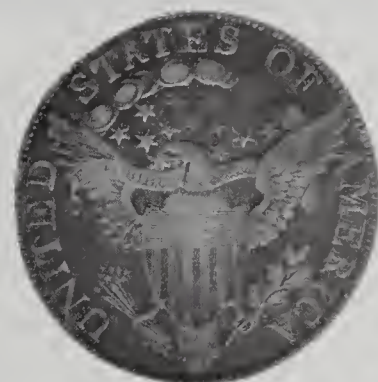
**Draped Bust Half Dollar Census c/o JRCS
Po Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030**

Mystery Of The Missing Serif

Brad Higgins

1805 reverse C is one of the few 1805 half dollar reverse dies presumed to have been made with no lower right serif on F. It is visible on all other reverses of 1805, with the exception of reverse D, used on 1805 O.106, and reverse F, used on 1805 O.109. This serif is found on only two reverses of 1806, reverse D, a known recycled die from 1805 and reverse E, a die presumed to be a leftover 1805 die. However, evidence indicates that this serif is unquestionably present on 1805 reverse C, and is probably present on reverse D and E, as well.

The first three images are of the earliest 1805 O.105 known to specialists of the series. It was discovered years ago in western PA by a BHNC member who has dispersed his collection. It now belongs to an advanced BHNC member in the midwest who has so far refused an obscene offer for the coin. Reverse C was first used on 1805 O.104, then 1805/4 O.103, and finally on 1805 O.105. The die crack above STATES first appeared on late states of O.104, became progressively heavier on O.103, and really fell apart during the coining of O.105. It puzzles me that more intermediate states of this breakup are not available. The latest 103's show a modest crack, which quickly advances to the present state on O.105. A retained cud is visible, along with some minor chips between T and E. Note that the clouds at right are weakly struck and the lower right serif of F is not visible.



The second set of images show the reverse in its most often seen state. Note a full cud above TES, the clouds at right are now fully struck, and the serif is still not visible.

The final set of images show the cud in the same size as the previous coin, the crack above STA is more advanced, and another crack has formed at ITE. The terminal die state of this die marriage will show a two piece cud covering the top of STATE, as well as a heavy retained cud above ITE (UNITED). Most surprising is that now on a very late state, the lower right serif of F is visible.



How is this possible? I believe it is explained by repeated lapping of the reverse die. Compare the difference in cloud detail between the first and second set of images. Lapping easily accounts for this difference. Is it more lapping that finally allows the serif to strike up near the end of this die's useful life? But why bother with repeated lapping of a die that was falling apart? What was to be gained? Nothing would prolong the life of this die. Was the coiner solely concerned with striking issues? We will never know, but I'd enjoy hearing your thoughts!



A Rare but Little Known Fixed Price List: America's Outstanding Collection of Silver Dollars For Sale At Fixed Prices And the Discovery of the 1796 B-6 Dollar by Emanuel Taylor

W. David Perkins, NLG

One of my favorite auction sale catalogs is the Lester Merkin Public Auction Sale – September 18, 1968. This sale was billed as:

EXTRAORDINARY UNITED STATES COINS

**RARE HALF CENTS – COMPLETE SET OF HALF DIMES
EARLY SILVER – BOOSEL'S 1873 COINS
EARLY DOLLARS – GOBRECHT GOLD DOLLAR, 1880 STELLA
1884 \$20 – OTHER RARE GOLD – OUTSTANDING PATTERNS
CIVIL WAR ITEMS – PLUS THE FAMOUS OSTHEIMER
COLLECTION OF GOBRECHT AND LATE DOLLARS
INCLUDING THE EXCEEDINGLY RARE 1870 S**

As you can see from the above, there were a large number of great coins offered in this sale. There was also a nice run of half dimes by die variety (Lots 118-222), including an 1805 V-1. A serious numismatist can study and enjoy this catalog for hours.

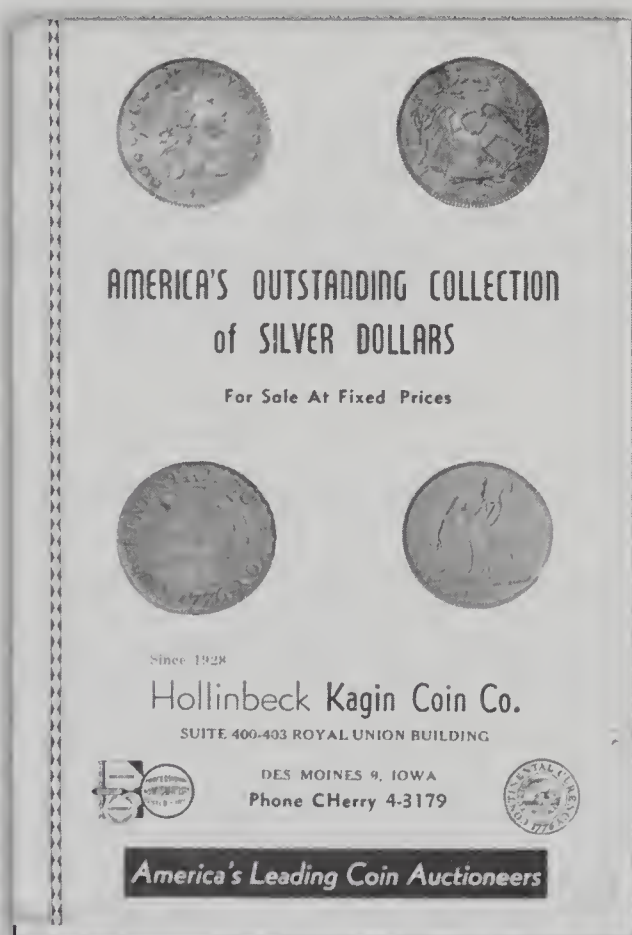
As a collector, student and researcher of the early United States silver dollars 1794-1803 this auction catalog is important because there is an extensive offering of early silver dollars 1794-1803 (Lots 223-327) in this sale. Despite stating “PLUS THE FAMOUS OSTHEIMER COLLECTION OF GOBRECHT AND LATE DOLLARS” [thus referring to silver dollars dated 1836 and later] all but two of the early silver dollars 1794-1803 were consigned by Alfred and Jacque Ostheimer. [The author has the Ostheimer's personal copy of this sale catalog which contains the Lester Merkin auction settlement.]

One of my primary research interests is the famous collectors and collections of early silver dollars 1794-1803. The early dollars offered in this sale had many interesting and important pedigrees. One lot in particular caught my eye. Lot 232 was a very rare 1795 B-12 Dollar, cataloged as follows:

B-12a. (Borderline R-7). Almost VF, RRR, and the second one ever reported thought now several others (all well worn) are traced. Reverse bolder than obverse, showing traces of lustre. Ex. O.K. Rumbel, 1952 ANA Convention sale, lot 3100, claimed to be ex Stickney 807, but that claim is also made for the more worn Bolender, Taylor Kagin piece.

[The cataloging in this sale was done by Walter Breen, using notes supplied by the Ostheimers. The author acquired all these notes from the Ostheimers last year.]

What caught my eye was the reference to the Bolender-Taylor-Kagin pedigree. Despite checking a number of sources, I could not find any detailed information on a Taylor collection of early silver dollars. Who was this Taylor and how extensive was his die variety collection of early dollars? What was his tie to the Kagin's?



This little known FPL offering of America's Outstanding Collection of Silver Dollars For Sale At Fixed Prices was offered by Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co. about 1959. The FPL is quite rare. The author is currently aware of only 5 copies of this FPL.

Around this time I was living in the Denver area. Art Kagin frequently set up at the Denver coin shows. I wrote to him regarding my interest the Taylor collection. The next Denver show I stop by to see Art at his table. Art hands to me what looked like a small auction catalog and says to enjoy it and to return it the next time I see him. It turned out to be a Fixed Price List (FPL) titled *America's Outstanding Collection of Silver Dollars For Sale At Fixed Prices*. This Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co. FPL is not dated. Art recalled that it was issued around 1949. I believe it to have been issued circa 1959.

Art said that he had purchased the complete silver dollar collection of "Manny" Taylor (Emanuel Taylor)! Art said he visited Taylor "out east" and negotiated with

him for 2-3 days, ultimately buying the entire collection. Art further said that this FPL was the complete collection of Emanuel Taylor with no additions (from dealer stock, consignors, etc.). Per other research, Emanuel Taylor collected both early silver dollars and U.S. Large Cents.

It is possible that Art may have started negotiating the purchase of the silver dollar collection with Emanuel Taylor (or purchased it) as early as 1957, or more likely in 1958. I acquired a letter from Walter Breen to Charles Ruby [Ruby also collected both early silver dollars and Large Cents] dated 11 March 1958 in George F. Kolbe's June 13, 1998 Numismatic Literature Mail Bid Auction Sale Seventy-Three, Lot 240. Breen wrote to Ruby:

“Rumors have been flying about the Taylor dollar collection; but no confirmation. Try Art K.”

Per letters that I have acquired over the years, both Emanuel Taylor and Breen had been corresponding in the 1950s with early dollar collector and specialist Frank M. Stirling of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Taylor details in a letter dated May 12, 1955 to Stirling a “Classification for Grading” that he was intending to put in his early silver dollar book. Taylor was living in New York at this time. [Unfortunately this book was never published.]

The introduction to the World's Outstanding Collection of Silver Dollars FPL states:

Since the publication of Mr. M. H. Bolender's excellent book on silver dollars in 1950, several new varieties have been discovered (as will be noticed in the remarkable collection). This is the most complete collection of silver dollars it has been our privilege to offer in all our 26 years as professional numismatists. The experience acquired in assembling this remarkable collection will be the basis for a new book on silver dollars now being contemplated.

The specimens assembled in this REMARKABLE CONDITION represent many years of unstinting effort as well as the determination not to allow the opportunity to pass to acquire the outstanding (and unique) pieces. Many were obtained after keen competition at public auctions – often at several times “book price....”

There were 149 die varieties (Bolender numbers) and sub-varieties in this collection! Highlights include a 1794 Dollar called “Very nearly uncirculated; many 1795 Flowing Hair Dollars in AU and Uncirculated condition, an extremely rare 1795 B-8 Dollar (R-7 today), 1795 B-12a and 1795 B-13 Dollars; a “1796 New Major Variety” which today is known as 1796 B-6 with three specimens known to me; seven 1797 Dollars including a 1797 “Small Letters Reverse” B-2 called very nearly

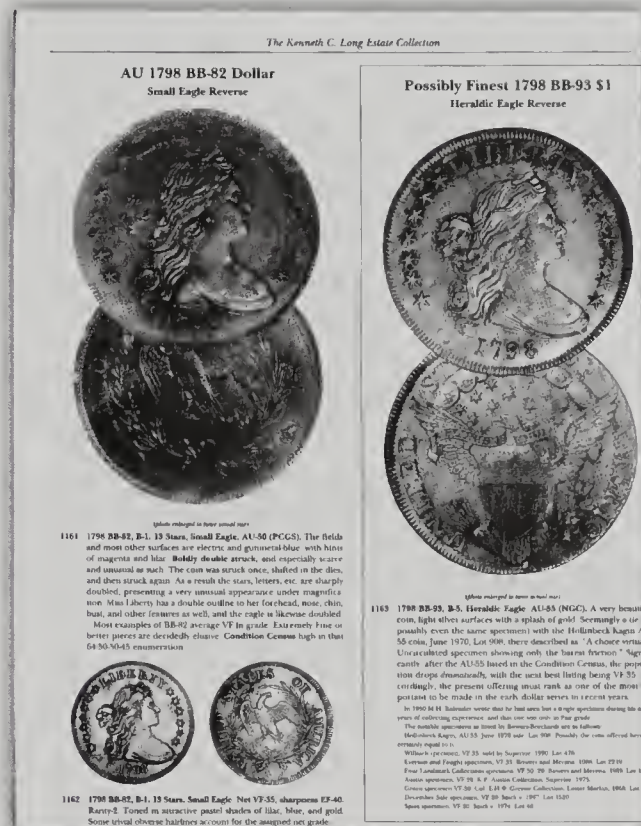
uncirculated; many scarce and many rare 1798-1803 Dollars in relatively high grades. Many of these early dollars were rarities or likely Condition Census for the variety at the time; some remain so today. This will prove to be important later, as you will see.

Taylor collected all silver dollars as did a few other early dollar specialists of this era, including Bolender. Lots 150-158 were Gobrecht Dollars dated 1836 to 1839. Lots 159 through 234 were Liberty Seated Dollars mostly Proofs but including many business strikes. There were three 1851 Dollars and one 1852 Dollar. There was one 1870-S Dollar (“write for description and price”), two 1871-CC Dollars, two 1872-CC Dollars and two 1873-CC Dollars.

Next was a run of Liberty Head Silver Dollars (Morgan Dollars) and Peace Dollars, followed by Pattern Dollars, “Regular Trade Dollars,” Pattern Trade Dollars, and Goloid Pattern Dollars. There were four Leshar Referendum Dollars, lots 394-397 including a Boyd Park and a J. M. Slusher Dollar. Lastly, lots 398-404 were Continental Dollars including one struck in Brass.

Unfortunately plate photos were not included in this FPL. I asked Art about the reason for this and he replied that photos were too expensive at the time this FPL was published. This makes it extremely difficult today to trace specimens from the Taylor collection.

Where are these silver dollars today? These dollars were offered in this FPL at relatively high prices for the day. I have letters referencing the Taylor collection



Two lots in the 1995 Bowers and Merena May 1995 The Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection sale caught my eye. One is a double struck 1798 B-2 “13 Stars, Small Eagle” Dollar; the other a very rare Condition Census 1798 B-5 Dollar. Compare these two lots and descriptions to Lots 35 and 39 in the Kagin FPL of the Taylor collection.

35. 1798 B-2, 15 STARS, SMALL EAGLE, UNCIRCULATED WITH BLuish PROOFlike SURFACE. Very close examination shows slight evidence of "mint equalization marks" (which appears to be usual for this variety). The reverse die is that used in 1795, 1796 and for B-2 of 1797. As usual with this reverse die, the eagle is not struck up as sharply as the balance of the coin. On this particular specimen, the eagle is sharper than we can recall seeing it on any of the 1797 B-2 and on any other 1798 B-2. AN OUTSTANDING RARITY. BOTH AS TO VARIETY AND CONDITION.\$ 795.00

36. 1798 B-2A, Similar but die break between 15th star and bust extending to border, very nearly uncirculated. A CHOICE SPECIMAN OF AN EXTREMELY RARE VARIETY. 495.00
37. 1798 B-4, Knab 9, only 10 perfect arrows, 2 "sticks" and 1 faint arrow, very nearly uncirculated, sharp. A CHOICE SPECIMAN OF THIS EXTREMELY RARE VARIETY. 425.00
38. 1798 B-4, Similar but different state of the die, extremely fine. and sharp. VERY RARE. 295.00

39. 1798 B-5, NON-COLLECTIBLE. BOLENDER STATES THAT ONLY TWO SPECIMENS ARE KNOWN. The rarity of this variety is understandable by the vertical die crack extending clear across the reverse. This reverse die must have been shattered shortly after striking a limited number. VERY NEARLY UNCIRCULATED. Mr. Bolender states that the Haselme specimen was only fair condition.\$ 975.00

40. 1798 B-7, Knab 9 (as are all the above) fine. MR. BOLENDER KNEW OF ONLY TWO SPECIMENS. 445.00
41. 1798 B-8, Regular 9, THE ONLY 4 BERRY REVERSE, UNCIRCULATED with same patina. 200.00
42. 1798 B-8A, Similar but die breaks, swelled reverse die causing head

Lots 35 and 39 in the Kagin FPL of the Emanuel Taylor collection. The author believes these to be the same as Lots 1161 and 1163 in the Bowers and Merena May 1995 The Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection sale.

from a number of early dollar specialists and dealers (including M. H. Bolender) that were active in the 1950s and 1960s. It appears that for the most part these specialists passed on the Taylor-Kagin dollars due to the high prices being asked.

In May 1995 I received in the mail a copy of the Bowers and Merena, Inc. *The Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection sale*. The early dollar lots in this sale were preceded by an introduction to the Early Silver Dollars. My curiosity was aroused when I read the following:

The Present Offering

The following offering of early silver dollars comprises in its great part a group of pieces that has been off the market for many years, even decades, and has been consigned to us by an old-time numismatist. Thus, nearly all the pieces described will be new to the present generation of bidders.

Each piece is interesting and desirable from a numismatic viewpoint, and some pieces are extremely significant in other ways as well, such as being among the very finest of their type or by being rare varieties. The fact that a great rarity in the silver dollar series can often be purchased today for much less than a great rarity in the large cent series is perhaps especially significant, as noted earlier....

I quickly pulled out my copy of the Hollinbeck Kagin FPL after viewing only a small number of the early silver dollar lots that followed. It just has to be, I thought. There was a strong correlation with these silver dollars and the Taylor dollars in the FPL, both in rarity and relative to condition census. For example, Lot 1161 in the B&M sale was a 1798 B-2 "13 Stars, double struck Small Eagle"



Stack's sent Emanuel Taylor, "With the Compliments of Stack's," a hardbound copy of the 1954 Davis-Graves Collection sale. Through my good friend and fellow JRCS member Jim Matthews this catalog found its way to my library. Lots 1264-1333 were early U.S. silver dollars, including one of this author's favorite early dollars, the beautiful 1794 Pattern Dollar struck in Copper. There was another 1794 Dollar as well as the R. Coulton Davis 1804 Dollar, purchased originally from dealer John Haseltine in 1883.

Dollar in AU-50 (PCGS). Lot 1163 was an extremely rare 1798 B-5 Dollar with a heavy vertical die break on the reverse in AU-55 (NGC). All in all there were approximately three dozen lots that matched up well in grade and description with the Taylor collection specimens. As mentioned earlier, "Condition Rarity" played an important role in leading me to the conclusion that the lots in this sale were extremely likely to be from the Taylor collection.

Furthermore, there were additional lots that likely were from the Taylor collection consigned to the September 11-13, 1995 Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. The Greenwald and Jackson Collections sale. Two lots in particular immediately caught my eye. The first lot was a 1796 B-6 Dollar with a vertical die crack bisecting

the reverse, the second specimen known at this time (to me). [This specimen was purchased by John Whitney ("Mr. 1796") and today resides in the collection of a JRCS early dollar specialist who has assembled the only complete collection of early dollars 1794-1803 by die marriage, an amazing feat I might add!). The 1796 B-6 Dollar remains R-8 today, with three specimens known to me.]

I now believe that Taylor discovered the 1796 B-6 die marriage. In JRJ Volume 11 / Issue 2, January 1998 I stated that K. P. Austin had acquired a specimen from Walter Breen in 1957, and "Most likely it was Breen who discovered this new die marriage." A year or so ago I acquired the extensive correspondence of early dollar specialist Frank M. Stirling. In a letter from Emanuel Taylor to Stirling dated February 13, 1956, Taylor wrote,

I wonder if you have heard of how I discovered the new 1796 reverse die? If not, it makes quite an interesting story. The reverse die is so badly cracked that one portion of the die is actually uncirculated in appearance. This should indicate how severe a crack this is, and because of this I doubt very much, if more than a few were made, if any. That portion of the die that I speak of as being uncirculated has proof surface and you can readily see it's a brand new die.

You can pretty well see from the above paragraph that Taylor was a serious student and collector of the early silver dollars and a numismatist, as was Stirling. For some unknown reason, Taylor never published this discovery. However, it was known to Bolender as he included the 1796 B-6 die marriage in his "New 1956 Revised Edition of Valuation List of The United States Early Silver Dollars from 1794 to 1803." Pricing for the B-6 was grouped with the 1796 B-3 and B-4a die varieties. It was valued at \$300.00 in EF and \$400.00 in Uncirculated condition, about a 3X premium over the most common 1796 die marriage. [The 1796 B-4a die variety / die state was considered as extremely rare by many specialists of the second half of the 20th Century. For more information on 1796 B-4a please see the article by John T. Kroon in JRJ Volume 1 / Issue 3, September 1986.]



Reverse of the 1796 B-6, BB-64 Dollar with a large die break bisecting the reverse. The author now believes this to be the "discovery coin" for the die marriage and that it was the Taylor specimen offered in the Kagin FPL. This example is the finest of the three known specimens.

The 1796 B-6 Dollar was cataloged (in bold type) as follows,

1796 MAJOR NEW VARIETY, Obverse B-2, Reverse NEW DIE with die break vertically bisecting the right third, very fine except that the right third is virtually uncirculated with mint luster. A most interesting coin which helps explain why some come in two different degrees of condition. UNIQUE.....\$1250.00 [Estimated selling price.]

This lot description appears to confirm the Taylor specimen offered here is the same as the specimen offered in this 1995 B&M sale. As mentioned earlier, it is unfortunate that there were no plate photos in this FPL. I have included a photo of this specimen with this article. The area to the right of the die break on the reverse appears to be Uncirculated, or for sure a higher grade than the area to the left of the break.

The other lot that caught my attention was a curious 1799 8X5 Stars Dollar, double struck with olive leaves superimposed on a cloud on the reverse. [These two die

varieties and striking errors do not show up every day and can be identified with reasonable certainty without plates.] This specimen was acquired from this sale for the Cardinal Collection. I first viewed this specimen in person at the 1998 Portland ANA in the case of the late dealer and early dollar collector John Haugh, who was offering it for sale.

I asked Art about these two early dollar consignments. He kind of winked, and said they very well might be part of the Taylor collection. I think might have even been a little impressed by my detective work!

I am grateful to the late Art Kagin for providing me with information on the extensive Emanuel Taylor silver dollar collection. Art always had a special fondness for the early U.S. Dollars, as do I. I am also extremely grateful to the Stirling family for making the correspondence of numismatist Frank M. Stirling available to me.

This article was published in part in **The Asylum**, the Journal of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society, Vol. XXIII, No. 4, the Fall 2005 issue. This version has additional information including photos that were not included in the original article, especially pertaining to the R-8 1796 B-6 die marriage.

**Dues for Volume 18 are now requested.
Please complete the enclosed form
and return it with your \$20 check.**



Another Capped Bust Half Dime with a Cud

Dr. Glenn Peterson
Stephen A. Crain

In February of 2005, we published a comprehensive article illustrating all known die states of Capped Bust half dimes exhibiting cuds (Volume 16, Issue 2, page 4). Fully twenty-four (24) cuds are known for the series, representing twenty-three (23) die marriages, with two cuds appearing on one die marriage. The article was apparently well received, and it prompted excellent feedback from several readers. Hopefully we also increased interest in these intriguing late die states.

Prior to publication of the encyclopedic Logan/McCloskey half dime reference in 1998, (Federal Half Dimes 1792 – 1837; Russell J. Logan, John W. McCloskey, John Reich Collectors Society, Manchester, Michigan, 1998) all that dedicated half dime collectors really had to guide their collecting pursuits was the ‘Variety Identification Manual’ (VIM) published several years earlier (1984) by Jules Reiver. In his VIMs, Jules detailed each die marriage, and each die state, known to him at the time. In his half dime VIM, Jules made mention of a late die state of the 1829 V1 (later designated LM-18) with the following obverse die description:

V1b Obverse cracked I – cheek – neck., *3 - *6, *4 – rim.

I searched for such a late die state with no success. I then had the opportunity to visit Jules in his home to look over and discuss coins. I viewed his half dime collection and focused on the 1829 V1 in his collection, but it did not have a cud. I asked him about it but he did not recall where or if he ever saw a cud on this marriage. He was a very modest man, and he said that maybe he was mistaken on the existence of a die break. In later years his memory started to fail him, but this visit was my first when his memory seemed sharp. I concluded that the die break might not exist but kept a watchful eye out in case it did.

Mike Crowder, a collector from Michigan, recently wrote to tell us about an 1829 LM-18/V1 half dime in his collection with a retained obverse cud. We were very enthused to hear from Mike that this elusive die state does exist. We had seen, and indeed owned, examples of the LM-18 with significant die cracks at stars 3 – 6, but nothing that would meet the definition of a cud, where a piece of die steel had separated from the die. Mike Crowder’s coin, on the other hand, exhibits a retained cud starting from the rim near star 2, crossing the outer points of stars 3 and 4, and reaching the rim between stars 4 and 5 (See Figure 1). The dentils are weak, but most significantly

they are shifted, and the field within the cud is raised above the coin surface.

In the interest of full disclosure, Mike informed us that when he purchased the coin from Brian Greer, Brian had described it as having a retained cud. Therefore, credit for the discovery of this interesting and apparently very rare die state of the LM-18/V1 belongs with Brian Greer.

Please let us know if you have discovered any additional late die state baby busties with cuds.



Bust Quarter Census

Glenn Peterson, MD

Enthusiasm for collecting bust quarters has grown since the last bust quarter census in July 2003. Collectors have joined in forming the Bust Quarter Collector Society. There is much interest in programs advancing the knowledge of this series of coins. With the increased interest have come higher prices for these coins. At the Jules Reiver sale in January 2006 record prices were realized.

Jules Reiver was well admired by the numismatic fraternity. He collected early American coinage from half cents through dollars. One of the highlights of his extensive collection was his collection of bust quarters. His collection was complete except for the 1827's that he decided to not seek and the exceedingly rare 1837 B6 that was discovered after he stopped adding to his collection. At the Heritage sale in January the excitement was palpable, the bidding was spirited and it lead to record prices being realized from the sale. Some of the astonishing results included the following:

1796 B1 AU53	\$48,875	Hammer prices.
1796 B2 VG8 LDS	23,000	
1804 B2 VG8	8,050	Actual Costs include a \$15% buyers fee.
1806 B8 VF25	9,775	
1821 B6 VF20	43,125	
1823 B1 G4	37,375	
1825/2 B1 AU58	14,950 - double struck	
1836 B5 XF45	23,000	

Brad Karoleff, Rory Rea, John Kovach and I are making progress in completing the remake of the Browning reference for bust quarters. Rory Rea is working on his reference documenting condition census for the R4 and above bust quarters. We hope these references will further stimulate interest in this series.

23 collections were reported for bust quarters- a good representation of the collections outstanding. We listed the top 15 in the census of collections. Some members only collect one series of bust quarters (i.e. draped, capped and small diameter). Regrettably, one member who has an extraordinary collection of large diameter capped bust quarters including the finest known 1821 B6 (the ex-Reiver piece) was not included in the top 15 census. His data, the data from the other 5 collections and all duplicates were listed in the bust quarter census by grade sheet.

Respectfully submitted,
Glenn Peterson, MD

Bust Quarter Census																				
Nov-06																				
Year	B#	Rarity	7	282	1044	323	722	726	469	263	1068	1140	48	912	869	1160	1026	TOT RPD	AVG	MAX
1796	1	5	50	12	1							50					35	6	30	50
	2	3	50	12														3	31	50
1804	1	4	40	30	3	8	3	45	15		6	11	1			30	20	15	18	45
	2	5	45	15	3	10	3	3	4				1					9	11	45
1805	1	4	50	12	8	6	15	45	8	15	8	14	15		8		40	17	19	50
	2	3	45	10	12	35	8	20	10	8	8	14	6		8	4		17	14	45
	3	1	45	15	8	8	8	40	25	10	8	14	4			30	20	16	18	45
	4	3	60	10	12	4	8	30	15	8	4	14	4		8	35		14	16	60
	5	5	6	6	10	10	8	30	15			10	8			4		13	11	30
1806	1	2	40	12	4	6	4	12	25	8	3	35	3		12	3	35	17	14	40
	2	2	50	10	6	12	12	15	6	8	3	10	8		10	30	35	18	15	50
	3	1	50	10	3	8	3	30	40	6	4	58	6		8			18	19	58
	4	4	45	12	6	6	10	53		8	8	10	4		8	20		15	16	53
	5	4	45	12	8	35	8	45	40	6	3	15	3					11	20	45
	6	5	25	12	12	20	15	35	15				10		8		12	18	16	35
	7	5	15	10	8	55	12	58	10			10	4		8	6		14	18	58
	8	6	45	10	6	8	15	25					2					8	16	45
	9	1	35	25	12	8	6	50	30	12	3	40	10		8	12		18	19	50
	10	5	45	35	8	12	20	53	8				1			55		11	26	55
1807	1	3	50	35	10	4	8	35	32	18	6	12	3		10	15		18	18	50
	2	3	55	15	6	6	4	55		10	8	10	1		6	25		17	17	55
1815	1	1	55	20	25	55	20	58	50	55	12	35	4	45	50	50	50	26	39	58
1815E					50	58		58						45	50			7	52	58
1815L					50	55								50				3	52	55
1818	1	2	63	8	8	12	15	55	25	15	15	64	10	50	10	55	45	30	30	64
	2	1	60	10	15	12	15	50	25	25	30	12	10	40	6	50		27	26	60
	3	3	50	12	6	12	20	55	20	15	15	40	20	50	12		40	19	26	55
	4	2	55	12	8	8	20	55	25	20	3	45	20	45	8	25		22	25	55
	5	5	40	40	12	12	12	50	20	8	8	58	20	40	4	15		17	24	58
	6	4	50	30	4	12	10	35	30	12	6	20	8	40	15	4		24	20	50
	7	4	6	15	15	8	12	40	40	15	10	15	10	55	8			18	19	55
	8	3	45	20	20	20	12	55	40	8	30	55	1	40	12	10	12	26	25	55
	9	4	58	8	15	10	12	40	58	12	3	4	8	30	4			20	20	58
	10	3	50	20	12	12	12	45	45	8	30	3	10	50	8	20	45	27	25	50
1819	1	5	50	50	8	30	12	40	20	25	10		10	40	6	35	8	21	25	50
	2	3	45	30	8	8	20	10	40	20	35	58	3	45	12	45	20	29	27	58
	3	1	40	20	4	10	12	25	30	20	6	20	8	40	10		25	19	19	40
	4	4	12	8	10	8	12	35	53	30	3		10	50	4	12		27	19	53
1820	1	4	58	10	12	10	12	30	15	35	12	10	8	45	12		45	16	22	58
	2	2	55	12	20	30	8	50	30	15	25	40		45	10	50		18	30	55
	3	3	40	10	20	8	12	45	15	15	4	20		45	12	30	35	18	22	45
	4	2	40	10	40	8	15	55	25	12	20	20	10	40	15		20	17	24	55
	5	5	50	20	3	10	20	30	20	15	4			45		45		14	24	50
1821	1	2	55	15	4	12	8	40	25	4	20	12	4	50	15			13	20	55
	2	5	50	10	40	15	8	45	40	25	20	20	6	55	12	50		15	28	55
	3	2	40	25	8	15	12	55	40	20	4	35	15	55	8	55	10	56	26	55
	4	3	45	10	20	55	10	45	30	8	12	35	10	55	20		30	22	28	55
	5	4	45	8	12	10	20	25	15	30	20		4	58				14	22	58
	6	7	8			3												3	6	8
1822	1	2	55	12	12	25	10	25	50	12	20	10	6	45	10	40	15	17	23	55
	2	5	58	8	4	8	2	30						45				6	22	58
1823	1	6	55	8	4							10		55				4	26	55

Year	B#	Rarity	7	282	1044	323	722	726	469	263	1068	1140	48	912	869	1160	1026	TOT RPD	AVG	MAX
1824	1	3	58	10	12	40	12	55	25	8	8	10	15	45	6	40	20	20	24	58
1825	1	5	20	50	8	25	20	12	25	6	3	3	12	40		50		17	21	50
	2	2	50	40	4	50	20	58	45	18	20	30		40	8	58	58	31	36	58
1825E						55								30				4	43	55
1825L					20	50		50						30				6	38	50
	3	3	58	20	20	15	12	45	25	18	15	58	1	40	20	8	20	31	25	58
1827	1	7	60		20													2	40	60
	2	6	63									64						2	64	64
1828	1	1	53	58	12	45	20	45	40	18	15	40	10	45	8	45	20	21	32	58
	2	5	58	10	8	8	8	35	50	10	15	30	8	55	8	40	20	15	24	58
	3	4	63	12	20	10	15	12	15	3			8	40	8	20	4	14	18	63
	4	3	50	10	15	20	30	30	30	15	10	12	15	58	12	45	8	16	24	58
1831	1	3	55	55	20	35	30	58	45	30	40	50	6	55	25			17	39	58
	2	2	65	20	20	40	40	50	45	35	30	30	10	40	35	40	30	18	35	65
	3	5	45	20	15	45	40	45	45	35	12	40	8	55		50		17	35	55
	4	1	60	15	12	45	30	55	53	30	45	50	20	50	20	58	12	21	37	60
	5	2	55	12	6	35	40	58	45	35	50	8		45	20	50	55	18	37	58
	6	3	60	20	40	35	40	55	30	45	40	35		55			55	15	43	60
	7	6	20	8	20	12	20	45	4	8						4		11	16	45
1832	1	2	60	12	20	50	20	58	40	45	55	40	15	45				13	38	60
	2	2	55	30	12	40	40	58	45	30	50	40	6	50	15		45	16	37	58
1833	1	2	50	40	20	53	45	55	50	20	40	40	30	50	20	55	4	20	38	55
	2	3	63	15	25	45	40	55	40	40	45	48		55	12	50	30	17	40	63
1834	1	1	45	35	50	45	50	58	40	45	53	63	8	45	25	58	50	18	45	63
	2	4	60	25	20	50	30	50	30	45	45	40	20	55	15	25		14	36	60
	3	3	45	25	45	55	30	58	45	30	45	53	20	55	20	45	35	22	40	58
	4	1	40	30	8	62	40	55	40	40	45	45	30	50	20	40	30	19	38	62
	5	5	58	15	35	35	40	45	58	35	35		8	55		35		15	38	58
1835	1	1	50	40	10	35	40	58	40	35	53	18		45	1	40	35	15	36	58
	2	2	55	10	12	55	20	55	45	45	40	40	10	55	15		25	18	34	55
	3	4	20	12	8	45	20	55	40	50	25	10	12	40	30	50		15	30	55
	4	4	55	40	8	30	40	55	35	20	30	45	15	45	30	12		18	33	55
	5	3	50	45	20	40	40	50	40	20	45	30	30	45	25	55	30	23	38	55
	6	3	40	40	15	35	35	55	55	35	10	40	15	40	35	35		20	35	55
	7	2	45	20	45	40	40	50	25	40	50	61	8	55	8	55	20	15	37	61
	8	4	45	30	8	40	20	45	40	30	25		40	55		45		16	35	55
1836	1	3	61	45	40	50	40	55	53	25	20	30	30	58	30	25	12	26	38	61
	2	2	62	45	40	35	40	58	30	18	30	35	3	40	30	25	58	21	37	62
	3	1	50	20	15	30	50	55	50	35	10	40		58	20	8		23	34	58
	4	4	50	40	30	40	40	45	45	35	45		20	55		12		20	38	55
	5	7	10	40		15	12			6								5	17	40
1837	1	4	55	35	10	50	35	55	20	35	45	40	8	45		62		19	38	62
	2	1	55	40	10	45	20	55	30	15	35	55		45	25		8	15	34	55
	3	4	40	20	30	40	40	45	20	30	15	45	20	58				13	34	58
	4	3	62	25	12	15	30	40	45	40	40	15	12	50	20	25		22	31	62
	5	5	40	8	40	58	40	45	45	35	53		8	55		40		14	39	58
	6	8	12															1	12	12
1838	1	1	55	50	4	30	45	58	35	35	45	55	8	58	30	45	58	26	41	58
Varieties Average	Owned Grade		96 47	92 21	91 15	90 26	89 21	88 44	84 32	81 23	79 23	76 31	76 11	69 48	67 15	65 34	46 29	96 KNOWN DIE MARRIAGES		

Bust Quarter Census By Grade											
Nov-06											
Year	B#	Rarity	AG/G	VG	F	VF	XF	AU	UNC	Total	Finest
1796	1	5	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	6	50
	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	50
1804	1	4	4	3	2	4	2	0	0	15	45
	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	45
1805	1	4	4	4	4	0	2	2	1	17	61
	2	3	2	7	3	2	2	1	0	17	53
	3	1	1	5	2	5	2	1	0	16	55
	4	3	3	3	4	2	0	1	1	14	60
	5	5	4	4	1	2	1	1	0	13	40
1806	1	2	7	1	4	3	1	1	0	17	55
	2	2	4	6	3	4	0	1	0	18	50
	3	1	7	6	1	1	1	2	0	18	58
	4	4	3	7	2	1	1	1	0	15	53
	5	4	1	3	1	1	3	2	0	11	58
	6	5	4	2	7	3	0	1	1	18	61
	7	5	2	7	2	0	0	3	0	14	58
	8	6	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	8	45
	9	1	4	3	3	4	1	3	0	18	58
	10	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	11	55
1807	1	3	3	5	4	3	0	3	0	18	58
	2	3	6	5	2	1	0	3	0	17	58
1815	1	1	0	4	6	6	2	8	0	26	58
1815E			0	0	0	0	1	5	1	7	63
1815L			0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	55
1818	1	7	1	9	9	3	1	4	3	30	64
	2	1	2	5	6	5	2	6	1	27	60
	3	3	1	2	7	2	2	4	1	19	63
	4	2	1	4	3	6	2	6	0	22	58
	5	5	1	2	5	3	4	2	0	17	58
	6	4	7	5	4	4	1	2	1	24	64
	7	4	2	6	6	0	3	1	0	18	55
	8	3	1	4	3	8	4	5	1	26	62
	9	4	4	8	3	2	1	2	0	20	58
	10	3	2	7	5	5	5	3	0	27	58
1819	1	5	3	8	1	4	2	3	0	21	55
	2	3	0	9	5	6	7	1	1	29	61
	3	1	2	4	2	6	3	1	1	19	63
	4	4	9	8	4	3	1	2	0	27	53

Year	B#	Rarity	AG/G	VG	F	VF	XF	AU	UNC	Total	Finest
1820	1	4	1	4	4	2	4	1	0	16	58
	2	2	1	2	4	4	2	4	1	18	64
	3	3	3	2	5	4	3	1	0	18	55
	4	2	0	2	5	5	3	2	0	17	58
	5	5	3	3	1	4	2	1	0	14	50
1821	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	3	0	13	55
	2	5	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	15	55
	3	2	1	6	4	35	6	4	0	56	58
	4	3	0	6	3	6	4	3	0	22	58
	5	4	0	3	4	4	1	1	1	14	64
	6	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	20
1822	1	2	1	3	4	4	3	2	0	17	55
	2	5	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	6	58
1823	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	55
1824	1	3	3	6	2	2	4	3	0	20	58
1825	1	5	3	3	1	4	2	4	0	17	58
	2	2	5	4	3	7	5	7	0	31	58
1825E						1	1	2		4	58
1825L						2		4		6	58
	3	3	0	10	9	5	3	3	1	31	63
1827	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	60
	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	64
1828	1	1	0	2	4	2	8	4	1	21	63
	2	5	0	6	1	3	1	4	0	15	58
	3	4	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	14	63
	4	3	0	3	4	4	1	3	1	16	63
1831	1	3	2	0	0	6	4	4	1	17	62
	2	2	0	0	0	10	5	1	2	18	65
	3	5	0	0	2	5	8	2	0	17	55
	4	1	1	0	4	5	5	5	1	21	60
	5	2	2	2	1	3	3	6	1	18	64
	6	3	0	1	1	4	4	4	1	15	60
	7	6	3	2	1	3	2	0	0	11	48
1832	1	2	0	0	1	2	4	4	2	13	63
	2	2	0	0	3	2	6	4	1	16	63
1833	1	2	1	0	1	5	6	6	1	20	63
	2	3	0	0	3	3	7	3	1	17	63

Year	B#	Rarity	AG/G	VG	F	VF	XF	AU	UNC	Total	Finest
1834	1	1	0	0	1	2	6	7	2	18	63
	2	4	0	0	1	5	3	3	2	14	63
	3	3	0	0	5	7	5	4	1	22	65
	4	1	0	1	1	4	10	2	1	19	62
	5	5	0	1	3	6	2	3	0	15	58
1835	1	1	0	1	1	4	5	3	1	15	63
	2	2	0	2	2	4	5	4	1	18	65
	3	4	0	2	1	6	3	3	0	15	55
	4	4	0	1	2	6	6	2	1	18	63
	5	3	2	1	1	8	7	3	1	23	62
	6	3	0	0	2	11	4	2	1	20	63
	7	2	0	1	0	5	6	1	2	15	62
	8	4	1	1	2	6	5	1	0	16	55
1836	1	3	0	0	1	16	3	5	1	26	61
	2	2	0	1	2	9	5	2	2	21	62
	3	1	0	1	4	7	5	5	1	23	64
	4	4	2	0	5	4	6	3	0	20	58
	5	7	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	5	40
1837	1	4	0	2	1	7	4	4	1	19	62
	2	1	0	3	1	4	4	3	0	15	55
	3	4	0	0	2	4	5	1	1	13	65
	4	3	0	1	7	8	4	1	1	22	62
	5	5	0	1	1	2	6	3	1	14	63
	6	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12
1838	1	1	2	0	0	10	6	7	1	26	64
<div> Total Reported in all Grades 1,683 </div>											



1822 B-1



A Phantom Hoard of Early Bust Coinage

John McClusky

During May 2006 I received a letter from an individual who described a spectacular hoard of early Bust coinage that had been in his family for over 100 years. I have been unable to obtain any further information about these coins and hope that this article will alert club members to the possible existence of this hoard. The letter I received is as follows:

Dear Sir,

My grandfather has given me his great grandfather's coin collection that includes 30 half dimes and dimes from 1794 to 1805. The coins are in a very old wooden cabinet resting in little slots of velvet. I am seeking your help on how I should take care of these very old coins. Should I wash and polish them?

Thank you for your time and I hope to hear from you soon.

Christopher J.

The contents of the letter led me to believe that this collection was assembled by a fairly wealthy individual during the middle of the 19th century and passed down through many generations within his family. I recognized that under these circumstances none of the pieces would be known to the numismatic community and wrote the sender a letter that included my telephone number. I asked him to contact me so that I could learn more about the collection that he had described. I told him not to wash or polish the coins and that altering their surfaces in any way could decrease their value by many thousands of dollars. I told him that this period included the 1802 half dime that was very rare and very valuable and one of the great rarities in American numismatics. I also indicated that many counterfeit examples of this rarity appeared in collections during the 19th century and that any 1802 half dime that he owned would have to be authenticated by an expert. I told him that many of the other dates during this period were also very rare and that the value of the collection would depend upon the quality of the coins in the hoard.

I sent my response off to him within two days of receiving his letter describing the collection. I waited in anticipation of receiving some important information about this long lost collection. I was surprised when I didn't receive a reply within one week, disappointed when I didn't receive a reply within two weeks, and totally shocked when I didn't receive a reply within three weeks. I thought that I made it clear that he should contact someone who could provide assistance in evaluating the collection but I concluded that I must not have handled the situation properly.

I got an even greater surprise a few weeks later when my letter was returned unopened by the post office stating "addressee unknown". I couldn't understand this response because the return address was a post office box in Butner, North Carolina that was clearly printed on the letter. I went to the internet, obtained the telephone number for the post office in Butner and asked them why they couldn't locate someone who had rented one of their boxes. I gave them the box number and they said that box was for a *prison*.

I was stunned! My hope for an important numismatic discovery evaporated in a second. I now felt that it was unlikely that the coins even existed. I concluded that an inmate might be trying to sell some coins at a bargain price with the unsuspecting collector discovering that there were no coins at all after he had made a down payment. Or if the coins do exist, they were most likely stolen from a wealthy collector at some time in the past. This gets me to the real point of this article. Does anybody know of a missing collection of early Bust half dimes and dimes that fits the description outlined in this letter from May 2006? I may be able to provide the authorities with a lead that will help recover the pieces for the true owner.



Understanding Capped Bust Half Dime Die Remarriages

Richard Meaney

Most collectors of Capped Bust Half Dimes (CBHD) are quite familiar with the concept of a die marriage. However, many are less familiar with the concept of a die remarriage. CBHD enthusiasts often treat a die remarriage as they do a die marriage when seeking to attribute a particular coin -- thinking that reading the die state descriptions and examining the photograph of a die remarriage presented in Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837 are sufficient to properly attribute a remarriage. This article will explain the concept of die remarriages in order to ensure collectors can differentiate between die marriages, die remarriages, and die states.

In The United States Half Dimes, Valentine noted “die breaks are listed as sub-varieties, being accidents, and are of interest as they are the later impressions of a particular die, as well as evidence of identity of dies found on more than one specimen.” Valentine did not specifically use the term die remarriage; instead, it appears that he labeled what we now call remarriages as later die states of a particular die marriage. Logan and McCloskey formally introduced the concept of die remarriages in Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837 as a result of conclusive determination of the emission sequence (the order in which each die marriage and die remarriage was minted) of CBHD. According to Logan and McCloskey, a die remarriage occurs if the same obverse-reverse die pair is reunited in the screw press after either of the dies was used to strike another die marriage. A brief examination of the coining process used to produce CBHD will help us to differentiate between the terms die state, die marriage, and die remarriage.

Imagine it is a Monday in the 1830s at the United States Mint in Philadelphia and the screw press operator is assigned to produce half dimes. The operator would select and then place an obverse die and a reverse die into the press in order to mint half dimes. Logan and McCloskey presumed that there was more than one obverse and reverse die pair available for coining half dimes at any given time -- thus the press operator likely had a choice of which dies to select. The half dimes that were produced from this first use of the die pair are said to be produced as a result of a die marriage. Imagine then that the press operator needs to stop the process and remove the dies for one reason or another (perhaps for the end of the work shift, to mint some dimes, because he fulfilled the order for half dimes to be produced, or maybe the press needed some maintenance). So the dies go back to the vault. A couple of days later on Wednesday, he selects dies for another run of half dimes, for he has a warrant for ten thousand coins. If he selects the same

reverse die he used on Monday, but a different obverse die, the CBHD produced will be of a different die marriage than produced earlier in the week. After some time, the press operator fills the warrant for ten thousand coins and removes the dies to return them to the vault. After a week and a half, he needs to produce another batch of half dimes, so he dutifully goes to the vault to select a pair of dies. In this case, he chooses the same Monday die pair that he used on that Monday. As illustrated in this story, the reverse die had been used in the interim to coin ten thousand half dimes, so die wear may be evident in the form of cracks, die sinking, or other problems. Nonetheless, the dies seem serviceable, so the operator places the same die pair into the press to begin minting half dimes again. The coins produced from this reunited die pair, because they were minted after one of the dies was used to strike another die marriage, are said to have been the result of a die remarriage.

If a numismatist were to examine the coins produced by the screw press operator, the numismatist would note that Monday's coins were of a distinct and readily-identifiable die marriage. The numismatist would note that the coins produced starting Wednesday were of a different die marriage than the coins produced on Monday, even though Wednesday's coins used the same reverse die. When the numismatist examines the coins produced a week and a half later, he would be able to identify that the obverse-reverse die pair used to coin these half dimes is the same die pair used to produce Monday's coins. However, the numismatist would notice that the reverse of these later coins seems to have some problems like clash marks, die cracks, die chips, and maybe even a cud. These problems weren't there on the coins produced on Monday, yet they are there on coins produced a short while later. The numismatist knows that die wear is typically progressive in that small cracks develop before large cracks, die breaks typically develop before large cuds, and tiny die chips usually develop before large die chips. The chips, cracks, and cuds evident on these coins can't be just the result of the later die state since the coins produced on Monday showed no evidence of problems -- the numismatist has seen evidence of a die remarriage!

Let's combine this illustrative story and apply some known information about CBHD to a semi-fictional timeline in order to help better demonstrate the concept of die remarriages.

April 1835: Press operator selects a die pair (1835 obverse #3 and reverse CC) and produces thousands of coins. Numismatists identify the die marriage as LM-5.

June 1835: Press operator selects a die pair (1835 obverse #1 and the same reverse used to produce the 1835 LM-5 -- reverse CC). The operator produces thousands of

July 1835: Press operator selects a die pair (1835 obverse #3 and reverse CC -- the same die pair that he used in April!) and produces thousands of coins. Numismatists study these coins carefully and determine that this die pair has already been used to produce the LM-5 die marriage. Numismatists notice that the reverse CC die was used to produce the LM-6 die marriage after the reverse CC die was first used to produce the LM-5 die marriage. This reuniting of a die pair after one of the dies was used in the interim to produce a different die marriage is called a die remarriage. Numismatists then assign an identifier to the first 1835 LM-5 die marriage as the LM-5.1 and this later remarriage of the dies as LM-5.2.

Assuming that we now understand what a die remarriage is, let's delve into how to properly attribute a die remarriage. Be cautioned: I will continue to present absolutely no new or original research in this article! Numismatists before me have done yeoman's work in the field to further our understanding of die remarriages. I will, however, do my best to continue to present die remarriages in a light that will make their genesis and attribution more understandable.

The authors of Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837, in addition to providing useful photos, do an excellent job of describing the die state for the obverse and reverse dies used for every known die marriage and die remarriage in the CBHD series. In a sense, the photos and die state descriptions have unintentionally reduced the collective ability of CBHD enthusiasts to properly attribute die remarriages. Collectors are likely inclined to attempt to attribute a die remarriage merely by study of the photographs and die state descriptions provided by Logan and McCloskey, rather than by taking a few additional and very necessary steps if they are to make correct attributions. In order to correctly attribute a die remarriage, collectors should become familiar with "Die State Descriptions" (page 52 of Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837), "Emission Order" for CBHD (pages 62-64), and the "Remarriage Charts" that begin on page 65.

Logan and McCloskey emphasize use of exact terminology in their die state descriptions. When the authors use the past tense (e.g. both loops of S2 filled) to describe a die state, they are describing a die marriage or die remarriage that began to be coined with that defect already present in the dies. When the authors use the present tense (e.g. die chip develops within the upper loop of S2) to describe a die state, they are describing a die failure that occurred to the die(s) while that die marriage or remarriage was being coined. Further, the authors state that die state descriptions are listed chronologically, meaning that collectors can decipher in which order die defects occurred -- a potentially key asset when attributing die remarriages.

Collectors would likely benefit from book-marking the emission order charts for CBHD. The emission order shows us the chronological order in which die

marriages and die remarriages of CBHD were coined. For example, if you know that between production of the 1832 LM-10.1 and the 1832 LM-10.4 that reverse die U was used seven times, you will be better able to assess the progressive die deterioration of the seven interim uses in order to better attribute a suspected 1832 LM-10.4 die remarriage.

The third, and perhaps the most valuable, tool that I would like to point out are the die remarriage charts. The die remarriage charts consist of two parts: a brief discussion of the defects that occurred to the working die over time and repeated use, along with a flow chart that depicts the chronological order in which a reverse die was used to coin various die marriages and remarriages. The flow charts include descriptions of the key or diagnostic die defects that occurred at each point in time of the die's life. When using the die remarriage charts to assist with attribution, collectors must remember that all of the previously noted die deterioration attributes (on the flow chart) for a specific die marriage should be plainly visible on the coin in question. In other words, Logan and McCloskey were telling us that that a CBHD can't be correctly attributed as a later die remarriage unless all of the characteristics present on the reverse of the coin for prior die marriages and remarriages that used that same reverse are also present on the coin in question. A simple example of application of the die remarriage charts is the reverse CC deterioration chart. Recall that I referred to reverse CC earlier in this article. The reverse CC chart is on page 76 of Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837. The chart shows us that the first marriage (1835 LM-5.1) showed strong berry stems. The flow chart then shows us that when the reverse CC die was paired with a different obverse die, the 1835 LM-6 die marriage resulted. The 1835 LM-6 featured a die crack that forms from the rim through S2 to E2. Using the chart properly, we can conclude that when the 1835 LM-5 die pair was reunited to form the 1835 LM-5.2, the die crack that forms on the 1835 LM-6 (rim through S2 to E2) must be present on the coin in question if we are to attribute the coin as 1835 LM-5.2.

Logan and McCloskey provided CBHD enthusiasts with a wealth of information in the 79 pages that precede the descriptions of each year's die marriages and remarriages. Collectors could enhance their knowledge of and appreciation for baby busties if they would carefully review and interpret this information, for it is vital to one's understanding of proper attribution of die marriages, die states, and die remarriages.

Sources

Logan, R.J. and McCloskey, J. W., Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837, John Reich Collectors Society, Manchester, Michigan, 1998.

Valentine, D. W., The United States Half Dimes, Quarterman reproduction, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1975.



Counterstamps; A Numismatic Window To Our Historical Past

Steve M. Tompkins

One of the many reasons that we as a group and the collecting fraternity as whole, pursue, acquire and collect coins, is the link these coins can provide to our past. While any coin from the early United States Federal period provides fascination and daydreaming about the era of it's manufacture and the possible historical figures who might have hurried it along on it's journey as payment in commerce, a counterstamped coin can actually be a historical, numismatic "footprint" of a specific person or event, without the conjecture as to where and who it might have come into contact with.

There are many different ways to collect counterstamped coins. Some are collected by location such as a particular city or state. Some people collect by a certain era such as the "Hard Times" era circa 1833-1844, the Civil war period from 1861-1865 or the "Gay Nineties" during 1890-1900. I myself collect by type of host coin, ones stamped on U.S. Bust coinage, on halves and quarters in particular.

Recent articles by W. David Perkins on known counterstamps on U.S. bust dollars, (see JRJ 16/2 2/2005 pg 26 & JRJ 14/1 12/2001 pg 15), show a small part of how counterstamped coins can tie us to a place and time in history. While the previous articles dealt only with U.S. Bust Dollars, this article will deal only with selected U.S. Bust Quarters.

The information included in this article was derived from listings in *MERCHANT and PRIVATELY COUNTERMARKED COINS* by Gregory G. Brunk © 2003; (World Exonumia Press) & the *STANDARD CATALOG OF UNITED STATES TOKENS 1700-1900* by Russell Rulau © 1999; (Krause Publications). Both of these works are a tremendous wealth of historical information as it pertains to coins and tokens and are wholeheartedly recommended to all coin collectors, not just those who collect counterstamps. Additional information was found in the *STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS—19TH CENTURY 1801-1900* © 2004; (Krause Publications).

Ahead are 15 different examples which demonstrate the way counterstamped coins can provide a link to our past and open a window to another time...

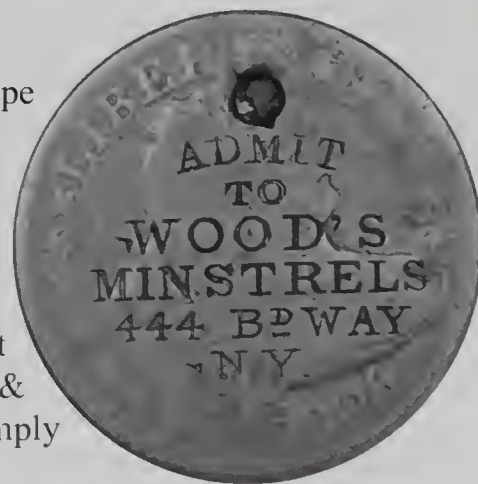
1. "ADMIT/TO/WOOD'S/MINSTRELS/444 B_D WAY/N.Y." on an 1806/5 B-1 (also found on a low grade 1796 variety unknown)

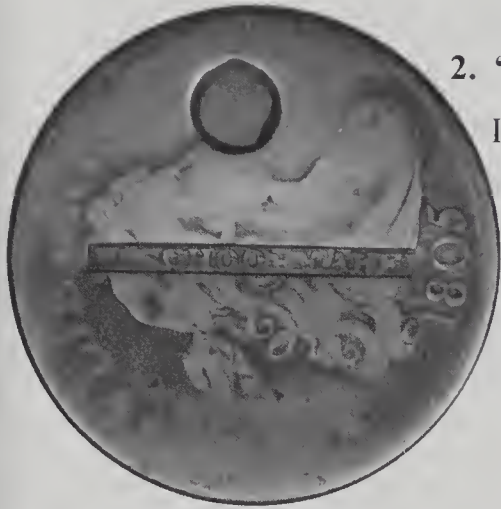


REPRODUCTION COURTESY
OF BRUNK CATALOG

Wood's Minstrels was a traveling minstrel troupe originally formed by Edwin P. Christy in or about 1842. The group first performed in Buffalo NY until they moved to New York City in 1846. They performed at the American Opera House (472 Broadway) at least until 1854 when Christy retired. In 1853 An offshoot of the group became known as George Christy & Wood's Minstrels. Later, this group became simply Woods Minstrels and at least during 1855-1857

performed at the address shown in this counterstamp. We know for a fact that this coin was countermarked and used as an admission ticket during that time. The Wood's Minstrels built a new building, which opened on Oct. 15th 1857 at 561-563 Broadway. A token was then produced showing this new building and was used from then on as an admission ticket in lieu of counterstamped coins.





2. "H. SCHOONMAKER" on a 1805 B-3 (also known on a 1806 B-9)

It is thought that this stamp is from William H. Schoonmaker who had a military cutlery and fancy hardware store located in 1829 at 181 Broadway in New York City. He also dealt in guns, pistols, rifles and other military goods as well as silver-plated Britannia. There is however no listing for him after 1830 so it appears that this coin was stamped prior to 1830.

3. "DR. Wm. YOUNG / No 152 SPRUCE ST / PHILA." on a 1805 variety unknown (also known on a 1806 B-9)

Dr. Young operated an "infirmary for diseases of the skin" at 33 South Fourth St. in Philadelphia PA in 1838, then was located at 152 North Spruce from 1841-1857 and moved to 416 North Spruce after that. He advertised at various times as a physician, chemist and oculist. This particular coin was stamped during the time he was located at the 152 North Spruce address. Listings in both the Brunk & Rulau tomes say this stamp is also known on a 1802 quarter! Obviously this is a mistake and the 1806 was the one meant.



PHOTO COURTESY OF BRUNK CATALOG

4. "C.C. CLARK / NASHUA, N.H. / (2 Pomegranates) / 1859" on a 1806 B-2 or B-3 (only one known on a bust quarter)

This is the advertising stamp of Carlos C. Clark, a gunsmith from Windsor VT., who made flintlock and percussion rifles. He moved from Windsor Vermont to Nashua New Hampshire in 1859 and as this coin is the only example stamped with 1859, I believe it was stamped in 1859 to commemorate the opening of his new gunsmith shop. He moved again to Manchester New Hampshire in 1863 to open a new office but continued to operate both locations until 1868.

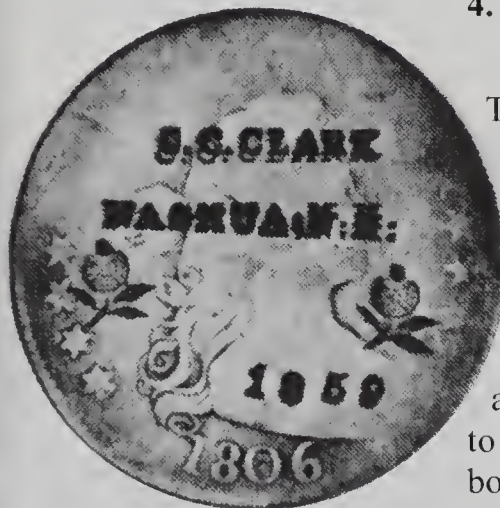


PHOTO COURTESY OF BRUNK CATALOG

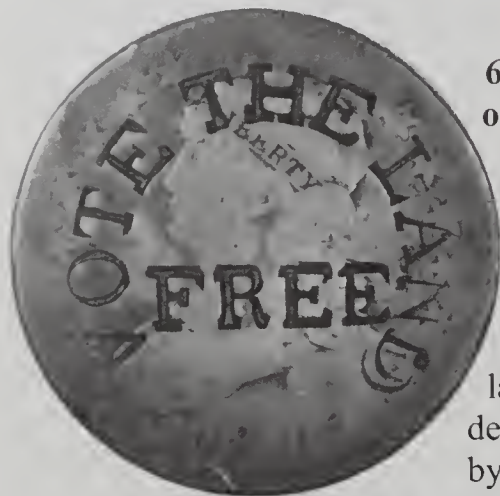


REPRODUCTION COURTESY OF BRUNK CATALOG

5. "J.M. TAYLOR / BROKER / CHATHAM ST / COR. JAMES N.Y." on a 1806 B-3 (also known on 1805, 1815, 1818 and 1837 quarters)

Taylor was located at 169 Chatham St. in New York City in 1855 and was a prolific counterstamper of silver coins. It is not known what kind of broker he was but there is a possibility that he was a broker of currency which would add another numismatic slant to his legacy. There are other countermarks listing Brooklyn L.I. as his location (known on 1818, 1819 and 1834 quarters). He is not listed in city directories after 1857 so this coin was certainly stamped within the 1855-1857 time frame.



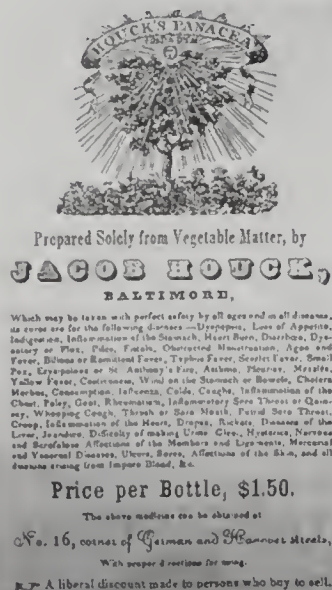


6. "VOTE THE LAND / FREE" on a 1815 B-1 (unknown on any other Bust Quarter)

While it had been believed this stamp was somehow tied to the FREE SOIL PARTY in the presidential election of 1848, it is now thought to possibly be connected with the NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION which was formed in 1844. This was a minor party in the election of 1844 whose platform advocated the giving of free land to homesteaders, prohibiting the seizure of land for failure to pay debts and "land limitation" to reduce the proportion of land controlled by the wealthy.

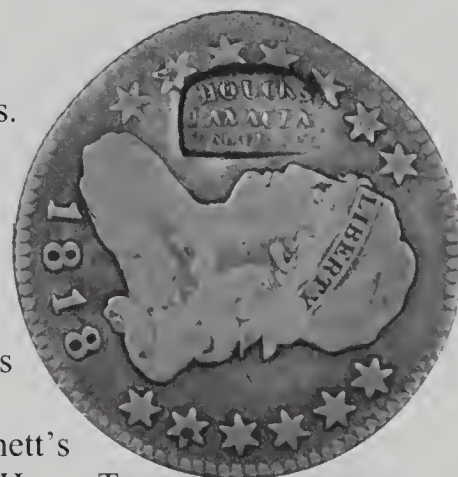
7. "HOUCKS / PANACEA / BALTIMORE" on a 1818 B-1 (also known on 1805(2), 1807, 1819 quarters)

These are one of the most popular counterstamps collected as part of the "Hard Times" token series which are generally found on bust half dollars.



Dr. Jacob Houck came to Baltimore Maryland in 1828 and opened a dry goods business at 121 West Baltimore St. It wasn't until 1834 that he began selling "Botanic Panacea" for \$1.50 a bottle and advertised in the 1835 to 1842 business directories. This Panacea was sold at various business address locations including 16 Hanover St., which was listed in this full page ad in Matchett's *Baltimore Director* in 1842, up until the 1850's. Henry T.

Houck became proprietor of the firm in 1851 and in later years probably licensed it for others to sell as there is an 1855 advertisement in a Nashville Tennessee directory by a A.G. Goodlet for "Houck's Improved Panacea & Goodlet's Vegetable Lineament" listed at No. 29 1/2 Cherry St. Nashville Tennessee.



ACUAL BOTTLE THAT CONTAINED HOUCK'S PANACEA
(FROM THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION)

8. "H. REES" on a 1819 B-4 (unknown on any other Bust Quarter)

Henry Rees appears in the Philadelphia PA 1810-1850 censuses. There is an advertisement for a blacksmith named H. Rees at Arch St. near Broad in the 1837 directory. Other countermarked coins are sometimes found with "PHILA" in a straight line below the curved "H. REES" punch. As of this time there are no countermarked coins known with a later date than 1838.



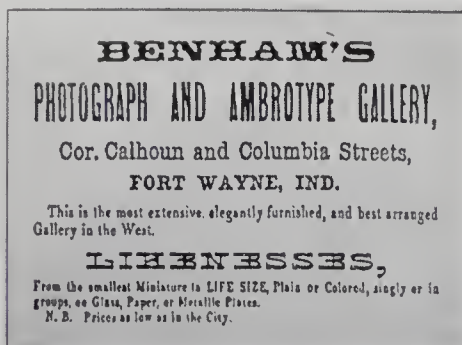


9. **“DR. KIMBALL / DENTIST / BOSTON” on a 1824 B-1
(unknown on any other Bust Quarter)**

Although at this time nothing has been found to pinpoint an exact location for Dr. Kimball’s practice or a specific time period that he operated, with the amount of information contained in this counterstamp it is only a matter of time until the answers are found. This type of stamp with a name, occupation and town are the easiest to research and once a match is found will generally go up in value.

10. **“B. H. BENHAM / ARTIST / FT. WAYNE / IND” on a
1825 B-2 or B-3 (unknown on any other Bust Quarter)**

“Artists” were also photographers utilizing Ambrotype and



REPRODUCTION COURTESY
OF BRUNK CATALOG

Daguerreotype methods before and during the Civil war. B.H. Benham’s studio was located at 106 Columbia St. from 1858-1862. As there were no radio or television advertising venues yet available, stamping a coin with your name, location and type of business and passing it out in change, would

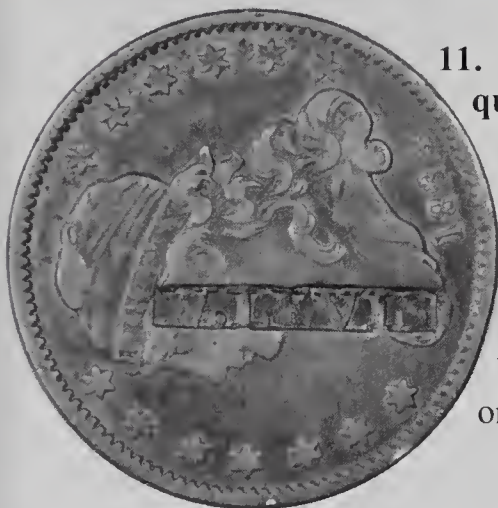


PHOTO COURTESY OF B&M,
Van Ormer sale 9/1985 lot 2535

allow many people to see it and remember to think of your business when the time came for needing your particular service.

11. **“W. LEVIS” on a 1834 B-1 (also known on an 1818 and 1825
quarter)**

William Levis who was born in 1785, was an early silversmith in Philadelphia PA. Before he died in 1842, he was listed in the 1832-1833 city directories as a currier located at 292 Filbert St. and in 1836-1837 as an oil & leather merchant at No. 228 3rd Street. There is also a curved box punch with “W. Levis” known on bust halves but so far this curved type has not been found on any bust quarters.



12. **“GRAFFORT HOUSE / DUBUQUE IO on a 1835 variety
unknown (unknown on any other coin)**

The Graffort House, an elegant hotel, opened in the spring of 1858 in Dubuque Iowa. By 1863 *The Daily Herald* reported that “Mr. Graffort runs an omnibus to and from the trains and boats, free of charge, and will deal fairly by his customers in every way.” By 1880 however, the area did not seem suitable for a hotel and was eventually turned into a shoe factory.



PHOTO COURTESY OF B&M,
Van Ormer sale 9/1985 lot 2673

13. "R. FLANAGAN'S / PUNCH (punchbowl & ladle) / 112 N. 6TH ST." on a 1807 B-1 (unknown on any other Bust Quarter)

Robert Flanagan operated the Lyons Hotel at 112 N. 6th St. in Philadelphia PA in 1837. The hotel had a drinking establishment located inside that was named the "Vulcan Hall" and it is thought that this is where the "punch" was sold. Directories for 1835-1857 list the 112 address but the address was renumbered in 1858 to 156. While most of the marked coins are on early Spanish colonial 2 reales, a few stamped tokens with dates of 1848 are known so these were probably produced between 1848 to 1857.



PHOTO COURTESY OF B&M,
Van Ormer sale 9/1985 lot 2647



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Standard Catalog of World Coins
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14. FLEUR-DE-LYS symbol on a 1828 B-1 (unknown on any other Bust Quarter)

These stamps are thought to originate from Puerto Rico in 1884 as many foreign coins were marked with this symbol to legitimize them. The coins were redeemed in 1894 prior to the Spanish-American war, when the island was ceded to the United States after the Spanish loss.



PHOTO COURTESY OF
Standard Catalog of World Coins
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15. (KEY) symbol on a 1835, variety unknown (unknown on any other Bust Quarter)

During the Cuban revolution of 1872-1877, it is thought that these marks were applied and used as a fund raising device by the revolutionary troops. Usually these stamps are encountered only on Mexican coins.

While Large Cents are the most commonly encountered counterstamped coins, many other countermarked coins too numerous to list in this short article can be found on all denominations of Bust silver as well as Bust Quarters. I have been compiling, tracking and collecting the following countermarked bust coin series for several years:

1796—1838 U.S. Bust Quarters———Currently I have 134 different stamps listed.
1807—1836 U.S. Capped Bust Halves———Currently I have over 350 different stamps listed.
1794—1804 U.S. Bust Dollars———Currently I have over 100 different stamps listed.

If anyone owns or has an interest in counterstamped coins I would like to hear from them and I would be happy to share my information. If you have a coin and just want to see if it is a known counterstamp feel free to e-mail me anytime at smt115@aol.com.

Unlike the much debated reasons for the E & L counterstamped quarters, the stamps listed in this article have a very identifiable purpose. Still others provide a mystery yet to be solved and a link to the past to be completed.



Observations of 1795 Die Varieties of Federal Coinage

James Matthews

Over the past decade there has been a multi-generational shift in die variety collecting. Never have so many coin series been thoroughly examined in the endless quest of new die marriages and die states. New books have been published and countless articles have reviewed and discussed these new finds. For the most part, few new die pairings or varieties were discovered despite the tremendous financial incentive to do so. Many dealer specialists have memorized particular series or issues to filter through the common varieties in hopes of finding the premium producing rarities or the holy grail of the discovering a new die variety. Collectors too join the ranks of these dealers and pound row after row of coin shows and events seeking these elusive prizes. From these efforts, one year stands out to me in my favorite series, the Bust Dollars of 1795 with the Flowing Hair design.

The bonanza of new information began to appear in 1997. The 1795 Flowing Hair dollars offered that year included the long rumored 1795 B-18, BB-17 in the Eliasberg Collection which came up for auction in April 1997. The obverse is that of the B-7 variety, which is always found with a 3 leaf reverse. On the B-18, BB-17 variety the reverse has the earlier style 2 leaves. To date this coin remains unique and is paired with a reverse die which has 8 berries on the left branch, 11 berries on the right, the only reverse to show this berry count. Scarcely two months later Spink offered a new variety of 1795 Flowing Hair silver dollar in their June, 1997 sale as lot 186 which has become known as B-21, BB-28. That coin reappeared in Superior's Elite Sale in January 2002 as lot 1180. Of interest to specialists is that this new variety was actually "discovered" by B.G. Johnson in the 1930s or 40s but not published and remained with his secretary during the intervening half century.

In late 1997 yet another new Flowing Hair 1795 dollar was discovered, this one in a group of coins submitted to ANACS for grading. The obverse die was known from the B-12, BB-26 die pairing (a scarce R-5 in itself), and the obverse is an early die state. It was paired with a new 3 leaf reverse die, with six berries in each branch, a diagnostic feature. That coin was sold in 1998 to Jules Reiver and was offered in his sale in January 2006 by Heritage.

Other great rarities turned up, in 2003 a third example of the B-16, BB-23 was discovered. Curiously this coin was holed and also double struck.

A third example of the B-20, BB-16 appeared in 1998, this specimen was holed and abraded, possibly from long suspension in a necklace. This coin was purchased by Jules Reiver and also appeared in his sale.

Let's do a summary of rare 1795 Flowing Hair dollars and describe the known examples:

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Rarity</u>	<u>Description</u>
B-8, BB-15 R-7 B-8, BB-15		EF-40, author's collection (Bolender 2/52:9) EF-45, net VF-25 obverse scratches removed from right field (Blevins, Superior 6/88:3590)
B-8, BB-15 B-8, BB-15		F-12 details, repaired (Reiver:23474-Miller) EF-40, damaged by several chisel marks, gorgeous toning, Heritage 2/86 from the Fox Collection (Bolender 181 st Sale, 9/51:1462)
B-8, BB-15		VG, holed. Reliably reported [the B-8, BB-15 countermarked BRINSMAIDS in the Reiver sale has been determined to be a B-1, BB-21]
B-16, BB-23 B-16, BB-23 B-16, BB-23	3 Known	AU-58 (Bolender 2/52:19) EF-AU detail, holed and double struck (Miller) F-15, reverse scratches (Reiver:23480-Luebke)
B-17, BB-XX		Has been delisted as a die marriage
B-18, BB-17	Unique	Eliasberg-Miller specimen
B-19, BB-19	Unique	VF or so, holed and plugged (Stirling-Miller)
B-20, BB-16 B-20, BB-16	3 Known	VF-35, (Merkin 6/72:299 to Stirling Collection) VF-30 detail, obv. scratches / light graffiti (Superior 1/02:1179-Miller)
B-20, BB-16		VF-20 holed (Spink 6/97:186 / Reiver:23481)
B-21, BB-28	Unique	VF, minor graffiti (Miller)
B-22, BB-29	Unique	VF, minor scratches and double struck (Reiver: 23482-Miller)

From this it is remarkable that there are 4 varieties represented by a single example. Furthermore 2 from this group are double struck. Another fact is that the vast majority of survivors of these rarities are damaged with scratches, graffiti or are holed, seemingly far more than average for surviving 1795 silver dollars. Perhaps most of these coins were held in a single collection by the coiner or some early die variety collector? Somehow several ended up with holes, most with graffiti or scratches too (some disgruntled heir?).

Just what was going on in 1795? First off, the Flowing Hair design was scraped in late 1795 with the Draped Bust, Small Eagle design. I theorize that leftover Flowing Hair dies were tested with planchets before being discarded, or perhaps when the dies were engraved, to confirm that they were ready for coinage. Could it be possible that the coiner actually wanted to create die varieties to show off his work? Based on the evidence of 4 unique 1795 die pairings, three others with 3 to 5 known it would seem plausible.

For some years I've wondered if this were true of 1795 half dimes as well; of the 10 known die pairings 3 are common and the other 7 are all R-6 with the V-10, LM-2 the rarest at R-7. However, all of these varieties are obtainable with patience. Half Cents of 1795 are generally available and no great rarities come to mind. For 1795 Large Cents there is the famous Reeded Edge S-79 variety, plus NC-1, NC-2 and NC-3 all of which are great rarities with two of those unique and the others known by 7 or fewer specimens. 1795 Half dollars seem randomly spread over the rarity spectrum, with three of 32 varieties clinging to the R-7 rating, another as R-8 and the O-118 variety questionable or lost. Five great rarities from so many die pairings seems "normal" for the period. The last series we'll examine that was struck in 1795 is the Half Eagle. Here again, several great rarities appear within the 15 varieties known, but importantly some of these rarities were struck as late as 1797 but dated 1795 (using the Heraldic Eagle reverse die). Of these 15 die pairings of Half Eagles, the BD-13 pairing is unique, three others are the R-7 level of rarity and another 3 are R-6. Perhaps the coiner was testing the half eagle dies as well, as several great rarities are presented within such a small number of die pairings.

If any conclusion can be drawn from the known 1795 coins, it would seem that Large Cents, Silver Dollars and Half Eagles have varieties of great rarity. The Half Dimes deserve honorable mention, but given the numbers available and grade ranges seem more random in not only their die pairings but survivability.

On the face of it, I would suspect that the Philadelphia Mint in 1795 was chaotic, coin designs were being changed with alarming frequency, dies were cracking and falling apart sometimes after just a few coins were struck and other dies lasted for months and virtually countless examples. New dies were constantly in demand, and many show evidence of haste in their execution. Why would such labors be discarded at year end? As an engraver, perhaps a few "samples" were struck of new dies once they were completed or prior to the designs on existing dies being replaced. The probability of so many "unique" examples of die pairings through Large Cents, Silver Dollars and Half Eagles seems unlikely. Perhaps we'll never know for sure, but as more numismatists study these fascinating coins, more information seems forthcoming.



Editor's Comments

(continued from page 2)

I would hope that this is the beginning of a long period of cooperation with the copper collectors of EAC. I think we all have something to add to the collecting education of anyone interested in these early coinages from the Philadelphia Mint. The methods and people were all the same in the production of the coins, why shouldn't we combine our knowledge for the further education of everyone?

I have been talking to some of the officers and members of EAC about the integration of JRCS into the EAC convention. The thoughts are that after attending this year's convention in St. Louis we could have a slate of educational programs and happenings at the Dallas convention, and then complete participation in the 2009 convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. JRCS members would need to "step up to the plate" as volunteers to make this happen. Events like this take a lot of hard volunteer work. Are we willing to do the work to make it happen, or do we want to participate on some smaller scale? 2007 will be the year for us to talk about the possibilities and make some decisions that will affect the future of our club.

From the Treasurer

W. David Perkins

I would like to thank Steve Herrman for his ongoing support of JRCS and for his recent donation of \$332.05 from the sale of his Autumn 2006 Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized (AMBPR) for Bust Half Dollars 1794-1839. Steve kindly donates \$2.50 for each copy sold. I am a subscriber to AMBPR and use it in my research and cataloging of auction lots as well as when I am bidding on or purchasing Capped Bust Half Dollars. It is an invaluable tool for anyone involved with Bust Half Dollars.

I would also like to thank members of JRCS for their donations in 2006 as well as in prior years. A fair number of members send in their annual membership dues with a little extra marked for a donation. It is always appreciated and helps keep our club's membership dues at a reasonable level.

I hope everyone had a prosperous and good year in 2006.

The John Reich Collectors Society wants you!

To recruit one new member to our organization, copy this membership
or direct them to our new website, www.jrcs.org.

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Indicate your area(s) of interest in Early United States Coins:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a ____ Flowing Hair Bust Half Dimes | h ____ Capped Bust Quarter Dollars |
| b ____ Draped Bust Half Dimes | i ____ Flowing Hair Bust Half Dollars |
| c ____ Capped Bust Half Dimes | j ____ Draped Bust Half Dollars |
| d ____ Draped Bust Small Eagle Dimes | k ____ Capped Bust Half Dollars |
| e ____ Draped Bust Heraldic Eagle Dimes | l ____ Flowing Hair Bust Dollars |
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